

TROUBLES OF A BLACK POLICEMAN

JUDGING by the experiences of Samuel J. Battle, the only negro policeman in the State of New York, we must take note with *The Sun* that the lot of even the best of his race is a hard one. For Battle, *The Sun* reports, is probably one of the most conspicuous, right-minded black men in the United States. He is painstaking in his duties, he is willing even eager to take upon himself the work of others, and in all ways, we are told, is the right kind of a man for New York's renovated police department. But Battle has his troubles. For altho any man of the precinct will tell you "Battle's a thorough gentleman," yet in the station-house nobody talks to him, and on patrol the few who venture to say "Hello, Battle," speak from a corner of the mouth, and are sure no other policeman is in sight. For the "silence" that began when Battle entered the precinct last June is as deep as ever to-day, not because Battle is a negro, altho that was the reason at first, but because every white policeman is afraid of what would be said to and about him if he made any attempt to bring the "silence" to an end. Six months ago the men thought that Battle could be hazed into resigning, or at least into asking for a transfer. Now they know he isn't derided that sort and he has made himself so respected that most of them would be sorry to see him depart, but he remains in Coven-try because none of his white mates has the courage to suggest to the others that he has earned release.

Battle's own story, as told to a *Sun* reporter, is interesting. Says he:

I was born in Newbern, S. C., twenty-nine years ago, and had a grammar-school education. When I came North I went to West Glastonbury, Conn., and found myself the only colored man in town. A boarding-house took me in without question, and I went to the boss of a cotton-mill for a job. He said: "I don't know about this, Battle. We need men, but we've never employed a negro." "Well," I said to the boss, "if you've never had a colored man you don't know whether there'll be any trouble or not. Take me on and see." He did, and there wasn't a speck of trouble.

Eight years ago I became one of those red-capped porters at the Grand Central Station. I stayed there until last June, and never had a complaint against me. I got to be assistant-chief of the porters, married, and was content, until one day it struck me that assistant-chief was all I could ever hope to be and there wouldn't

be any pension when I got to be an old man. So I said to myself, "I'm going to be a policeman." I took the examination and stood 199th among 638 men. When my name got to the top of the eligible list I was passed over twice because the surgeon said I had a "murmuring heart," altho I am positive my heart never murmured in its whole life. Then Mr. Waldo became commissioner, the civil-service law was enforced, and here I am.

Battle informed the reporter that he hadn't a single complaint to make of his treatment by the other policemen. "And as for the captains and lieutenants" — they had simply gone out of their way to be kind to him. But the "silence" still exists. Said a member of the force recently:

I haven't heard of anybody having a word with him except on police business since he got on probation, and that's more than six months. I never talk to him myself except when we meet at the end of our beats with no other police ears in the vicinity. I ain't got the nerve. But if you won't repeat it at the house I'll tell you that we regard Battle as a gentleman. He has never said anything uncivil, and he does more than his share of the work. For instance, one day there was a mess of a grocery-cart and an automobile on Central Park West. There were several months, due to the ambition of Robert N. Wood and others to wrest the leadership from him, was sworn in Monday as assistant deputy sheriff under Julius Harburger, then new sheriff. The appointment was made at the personal request of Chief Murphy of Tammany Hall, and was in the nature of a New Year's surprise for Chief Lee.

The disposition of Tammany gave the colored voters recognition for their support was again shown in new primary for the election of lead- Chief Lee's appointment, as no Negro has been ever connected with the sheriff's office as deputy sheriff. In connection with Chief Lee's appointment it is the talk around Tammany Hall that Chief Murphy and Chief Lee have had a thorough understanding over the situation existing among the local colored Democrats, and that the head of Tammany Hall expressed confidence in his leadership.

The meeting between Chief Murphy and Chief Lee took place the first of last week at the wigwam, Secretary Smith being present. Chief Lee came out smiling and happy after the conference. A few days later he received a letter from Julius Harburger, then sheriff-elect, to call at his office, and upon paying Mr. Harburger a visit Chief Lee was informed that at the personal request of Chief Murphy he was to be appointed a deputy, and was instructed to report at the sheriff's office New Year's day at 10 o'clock and be sworn in.

LEE APPOINTED

DEPUTY SHERIFF

Head of United Colored Democracy Gets New Year's Present

RECOGNIZED BY MURPHY

Important Conference Held at Tammany Hall and Murphy and Lee Have an Understanding

JUMPING ON BAND WAGON

N. Y. Age — 1-4-11

Since Lee Appointment Many Leaders Declare They Are Heartily in Favor of His Re-election.

Chief Edward E. Lee, head of the United Colored Democracy, whose position as leader of the colored Tammanyites has been in question for several months, due to the ambition of Robert N. Wood and others to wrest the leadership from him, was sworn in Monday as assistant deputy sheriff under Julius Harburger, then new sheriff. The appointment was made at the personal request of Chief Murphy of Tammany Hall, and was in the nature of a New Year's surprise for Chief Lee.

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Lee's Appointment Causes Confusion.

The announcement of Chief Lee's appointment caused much confusion in the camp of the local black Tammany braves. There was much jubilation shown on the part of the Lee men while the supporters of Robert N. Wood and the other aspirants for leadership of the United Colored Democracy appeared in low spirits and did not hesitate to declare that the actions of Chief Murphy in securing the appointment of Chief Lee as a deputy sheriff was full of significance. One of the arguments made by the anti-Lee men was that Chief Murphy was tired of the Lee leadership.

There has been a general jumping on the band wagon since Murphy's friendly attitude to Lee has been made known, and the other candidates for the leadership of the United Colored Democracy are not as enthusiastic over their chances as they were a week ago.

Chief Lee is planning an active campaign for re-election and has gathered around him such men as Ralph E. Langston, chairman of the Executive Committee of the United Colored Democracy; R. R. Ladson, its treasurer, and other influential supporters who helped him fight his battles and come out victorious in the past. It is said that many of Chief Lee's lieutenants who were supposed to have been opposed to his re-election have talked things over and extended the olive branch.

In speaking of his fight for re-election as leader of the United Colored Democracy Chief Lee said to an *AGE* representative: "Some of those who were anxious to become chief have caused it to be circulated that I was not a candidate for re-election. This statement is untrue. I am in the fight to the finish and I expect to win. A new primary for the election of lead- Chief Lee's appointment, as no Negro has been ever connected with the sheriff's office as deputy sheriff. In connection with Chief Lee's appointment it is the talk around Tammany Hall that Chief Murphy and Chief Lee have had a thorough understanding over the situation existing among the local colored Democrats, and that the head of Tammany Hall expressed confidence in his leadership.

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WANTS TO BE CONGRESSMAN

Prigleau of South Carolina Again Files Notice of Contest Against Congressman Legare — Contestant Says Thousands of Negroes are Denied Privilege of Voting.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK AGE.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 10 — Maintaining that the will of the popular voters and citizens of the First Congressional District of South Carolina for represen-

tative in the sixty-third Congress of the United States had been denied the recent election on account of race and color, Aaron P. Prigleau, Republican candidate for Congress, and a prominent Negro politician, has filed notice of contest with the State Board of Canvassers, charging that the election of George S. Legare, the Democratic candidate, had been secured by illegal methods.

In his notice of contest Mr. Prigleau charges that out of 200,000 citizens and electors in the district, 68,000 of which are of legal age, only from four to five thousand were permitted to vote at the general election for President and a representative in Congress. It is said that the contest will be taken to the United States Supreme Court for adjudication.

The notice of contest reads as follows:

To the Members of the State Board of Canvassers, Columbia, S. C.: Gentlemen:

Please take notice that the undersigned herein protests against the election of Congressman from the First Congressional District of South Carolina for representative in the Sixty-third Congress of the United States of America upon the following grounds:

First, that the will of the popular voters and citizens of said district was denied on account of their race, color and previous condition of servitude.

Second, that out of the 200,000 citizens and electors of the aforesaid district, 68,000 of which number were only twenty-one years of age, about four or five thousand voted in this general election for presidential and vice-presidential electoral and for representative in Congress from the said election held in the said district November 5, 1912, for the Republican, Democratic, Progressive and Socialist party candidate, which shows conclusively that over 60,000 legal voters of the said State and district were deprived of the right to vote, or did not vote in this election according to the publication given by the United States census for the said district, which is composed mostly of colored people who pay their taxes and perform all other

(Continued on Page 2.)

APPOINTED LIEUTENANT

Sergt. William Childs Promoted to Major Carter Harrison of Chicago — First Negro Ever Made a Lieutenant of Police in This Country.

REGULAR CORRESPONDENCE OF THE AGE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 22 — Mayor Carter Harrison has increased his popularity among the colored citizens by appointing Sergt. William Childs of the Woodlawn Police Station a lieutenant. The

older Harrison was the first Mayor to Democratic leaders of Pennsylvania, appoint a Negro on the Chicago police force, and the son is following in the footsteps of his father in the matter of giving the race fitting recognition.

The new lieutenant is a graduate of Talladega College, Ala. and was made a sergeant for engaging in a battle with a band of criminals in Hyde Park in which the colored man came out of the shooting like a hero. He is the first colored police lieutenant in the United States.

The dinner was given to Bishop Walters last week by distinguished New York people without regard to party, who regard Bishop Walters as a great citizen, who in times past has not failed the race and who will not do so in the future, should his party adopt such a policy as to call for his protest and opposition. He has lived among them the better part of his mature years and they respect him for the purity of his living and for his zeal and courage in all good causes, for race uplift and betterment. They don't have to change his politics in order to do this.

THE DINNER TO BISHOP WALTERS

At Washington, D. C., April 7.—Another representative federal appointment has come to the race. It was learned Wednesday at the White House that William C. Mathews, the once crack college athlete and now a practicing attorney in Boston, has been appointed Assistant U. S. District Attorney. Mr. Mathews takes the place made vacant by the promotion of Hon. W. H. Lewis to be Assistant Attorney General.

The New York Negroes will tender a dinner to Bishop Walters. And for what? Should a Negro be given a dinner because he is a member of the party? And if so, then let the colored citizens in the District of Columbia do this, the reason that Bishop Walters is to be honored is because he is a Negro. The dinner should be given to him and upon his tombstone this inscription should be written: "THE GRAVE OF FOOLS."

The Democratic Congress does not meet until March 4, next, quite three months hence; how does the Bee know that it is about to offer a bill in Congress to "Jim Crow" the colored citizens in the District of Columbia? If anything like that is contemplated is not Bishop Walters in a good position to help keep it out of Congress, or if it should get in and through to influence President Wilson to veto it? It seems so to us. President Wilson is on record in his letter to Bishop Walters, as published in "The Age," as being opposed to such legislation, and Bishop Walters has spent a great part of his life in fighting such legislation. In this matter of class legislation, the Democrats who urge it will have to reckon with Mrs. Oswald Garrison Villard of the New York Free Press and hundreds of friends of the Negro like him, if not as influential, who supported President Wilson. The

between the worthy and the unworthy part of the President than is true of must be more and more rigidly drawn. Never in the history of the office-holders in Washington have the colored men who hold office been so united as they are today.

The Black Cabinet deserves great credit for what it has done and is doing. President Taft deserves equal credit for his courteous treatment of the Black Cabinet and for listening to their advice.

MATHEWS NAMED ASST. U.S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY

President Taft Makes Another Representative Appointment

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

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COLORADO DELEGATES IN 1876 REFUSED TO BREAK PLEDGES

Boston Guardian. WILDEN, DEMOCRAT, WOULD HAVE BEEN ELECTED PRESIDENT HAD A COLORED DELEGATE GATE SOLD—REFUSED FOR TUNES, SAYS EX-GOV. KELLOGG OF LA.

This is a Rebuke to Colored Men of Chicago Who Made Delegates to Break Pledges—And to a Few Who Did So.

Former Gov. William Pitt Kellogg of Louisiana, one of the founders of the Republican party, said last night: "In my opinion, Negro delegates cannot be bought. When I was governor they always stood by their pledges to me. In 1876 four Colored men were elected. They were offered fortunes to change their votes. If one had yielded, Tilden would have been elected President."

THE BLACK CABINET

We take off our hats to the "Black Cabinet" in Washington. It is now practically certain that the Black Cabinet has defeated the nomination of Judge Hook to the Supreme Bench. Never in the history of colored office holders has a set of men spoken so frankly to the President and received such courteous treatment on the

Honors for Dr. Marshall.

Dr. Charles H. Marshall, the newly-appointed colored member of the Board of Education, has been named by President Oyster as chairman of two of the most important committees working in connection with the board. They are the committees on hygiene and sanitation and on water supply and drainage. Dr. Marshall is also a member of the committee on military affairs and athletics, inspection and disposal of unserviceable supplies, on normal, high, manual training and trade schools and on ways and means. Captain James F. Oyster is a high-grade man of the people and can be depended upon at all times to do that which is best for all concerned. When merit is to be considered, he is absolutely color-blind. He is a friend of the Negro schools and under his credo, "the best is none too good for the colored children," as he tersely puts it. Dr. Marshall's appointment pleases all elements of Washington's variegated populace and his selection for these important committees is a source of great satisfaction to the race. The District is sure to be admirably served by the broad-auged and far-seeing Dr. Marshall.

Delegate Pegg Honored by "Standardizers." 2-24-12

At the seventh annual conference on weights and measures of the United States, there was one colored delegate, a Mr. Pegg, who has been for the past six years the sealer for the city of Omaha, Neb. So far as is known, he is the only colored delegate who has ever attended the annual conference on weights and measures. He came armed with credentials from the Governor of Nebraska, and so won the favor of the organization that it suspended the rules, created the office of sergeant-at-arms and elected Mr. Pegg to the same by a unanimous vote. The occasion was somewhat hilarious, because of the unusual happening, and following his installation, Mr. Pegg made a speech of appreciation which for cleverness and felicity had not been equalled during the sitting of the body. Dr. S. W. Stratton, director of the Bureau of Standards, is president, and the delegates were received and addressed by President Taft at the White House at the close of the conference.

CONSUL LIVINGSTON SAILS

James W. Livingston, American Consul at Cape Haitien, Haiti, sailed yesterday on the steamer Hamburg for the island.

FIRST NEGRO ON JURY.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK AGE. 2-29-12
PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 28.—William J. Greene, a colored undertaker of this place, enjoys the distinction of being the first Negro to serve on a jury in the high court of Paterson or in Passaic County. He was selected last week out of a panel of sixty to sit in the case of John J. Donohue, white, who was charged with maintaining a gambling house. The case was tried in the Court of Quarter Session. Donohue was found guilty. The appearance of a Negro on the jury created a mild sensation. Mr. Greene is THE AGE correspondent at Paterson.



DR. J. B. OLIVER SEEKS
MINISTERSHIP TO HAITI

Highly Indorsed at Home.

Among the aspirants for Minister to Haiti is Dr. J. B. Oliver, of Brazil, Ind. W. Patton. The doctor entered the work of the American Missionary Society of Indiana, but he is best known in his home town and vicinity, where he has the respect and confidence of all of the citizens. He afterwards returned to Washington, D. C., and completed a three-year course in the theological department, during the presidency of Dr. W. Patton. He then entered Howard University, at Washington, D. C., and completed the three-year course in the medical department of the Howard University and was in charge of the Lincolnton memorial work for the Freedmen. He received with general approval by the people of Brazil, where he has lived for many years in the practice of his profession and has made many friends.

"The candidacy of Dr. Oliver will be received with general approval by the people of Brazil, where he has lived for many years in the practice of his profession and has made many friends."

"Dr. Oliver has lived in Brazil and at Independent Medical College at Chippewa Falls, Wis., for the past twenty years. He was born a slave at Suffolk, Norfolk county, Virginia, son and a Shriner in good standing. He After the war he was taken by his mother to Boston, Mass., leaving his father behind, where he preferred to remain with his master, saying he was too old to begin his life over."

Dr. Oliver attended common schools in the last Democratic convention at Baltimore, Mass., afterwards entering Clay College and Hudson River Institute, N. Y., where he finished the course, with Rev. Alonzo Plack, Ph. D., as president. He then entered Howard University, at Washington, D. C., and completed the three-year course in the theological department, during the presidency of Dr. W. Patton. The doctor entered the work of the American Missionary Society of Indiana, but he is best known in his home town and vicinity, where he has the respect and confidence of all of the citizens. He afterwards returned to Washington, D. C., and completed a three-year course in the medical department of the Howard University and was in charge of the Lincolnton memorial work for the Freedmen. He received with general approval by the people of Brazil, where he has lived for many years in the practice of his profession and has made many friends."

more, and advocated by Bryan, Wilson and Marshall and the Democratic party ha within it that which is of the greatest importance to his race. Dr. Oliver has been highly honored by the Clay County Democracy; he was elected by them delegate to the state convention that met at Indianapolis in 1900, where he addressed the body. He was nominated for police judge by his party in 1898 and ran well with his ticket. He is a member of the Clay county bar. The Democratic commissioners, appointed him township physician and in charge of the Orphans' Home in 1898-99. Governor Marshall appointed the doctor a delegate to the Colored Educational Convention which met in Denver, Colo., August, 1911.

Dr. Oliver was active in the campaign for Bryan and made speeches throughout Indiana and Illinois. He took an active part during the campaign of Alton B. Parker in 1904. During the last campaign he made speeches for Wilson and Marshall. He represented the Democracy at Terre Haute on Emancipation celebration last September.

"Dr. Oliver is a man of broad experience and has worked hard for the uplift of his race. He is a taxpayer in Indiana and several other states. He has spent much time and a fortune of money for the education of his people. He is well informed as to the relation of his race to the more favored race. He is versed in questions of government and state. He will have without doubt the endorsement of the Indiana delegation."

"Should he be appointed ambassador to Haiti he will be found equal to the occasion and will reflect credit on his race, nation and the Democratic party."

The Terre Haute Star had the following: "Dr. J. B. Oliver, a well-known colored physician of Brazil, has announced his candidacy for appointment as Minister to Haiti under the administration of Woodrow Wilson. Dr. Oliver, who has been an active Democrat all his life, will have the enthusiastic backing of the Clay county Democratic organization and it is understood that Congressman Moss will do everything in his power to help Dr. Oliver realize his ambition to serve as his country's representative to the colored republic of the southern seas."

"Colored Democrats are not the most plentiful thing in the United States and for this reason the candidacy of Dr. Oliver has attracted widespread attention."

APPOINTED ON SCHOOL BOARD

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 9.—Dr. Charles Hubbert Marshall has been appointed a member of the Board of Education. He was the unanimous choice of the six Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Judging by the comments of the leading citizens, the appointment is a popular one. There were about fifteen candidates in the field.

Dr. Marshall is a native of Virginia. He was educated at the old Wayland Seminary, and received the degree of doctor of medicine from Howard University about twenty years ago. He has a large practice and lives at 2710 P street Northwest. He has been very active in civic affairs. He is president of the Medical, Pharmaceutical and Dental Alumni Association of Howard University; member of the board of censors of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of the District of Columbia; a member of the executive board of the National Medical Association; clinical assistant in gynecology at the medical



DR. CHARLES HUBBERT MARSHALL

The selection of Beauregard F. Moseley, long a political figure of distinction, as one of the electors-at-large on the Progressive ticket in Illinois, was, we admit, an effective stroke. Colored men have been impressed with this, and the old parties, to which most of us still cling, do well when they claim that they understand its significance. Mr. Moseley, whose name leads the ticket, is himself directing the campaign among colored men. Do these Auditorium hotel captains tumble?

APPOINTED JAIL KEEPER.

Through the efforts of the H. H. Garnet Republican Club, William F. Abbott has been appointed keeper of the Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn. It is the first time a colored man has ever held the position. Mr. Abbott has been an active member of the H. H. Garnet Republican Club of Brooklyn for many years, and has been prominent in politics in the Tenth Assembly District. He is to soon succeed A. D. Rice as president of the H. H. Garnet Republican Club.

First Colored Fireman Dead.

The funeral of William H. Nicholson, who died at his late residence, 163 Fort Green place, (Brooklyn, Sunday morning, was held from Bridge Street A. M. E. Church Tuesday evening. Mr. Nicholson was the first colored man to join the Brooklyn Fire Department, he having been appointed thirteen years ago. He was retired only a few weeks ago because of ill health.

The deceased was born June 26, 1869, in Portsmouth, Va. He leaves a widow, two sons, father, mother, one sister and two brothers. The funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. C. P. Cole.

NEGRO IS DISTRICT ATTORNEY

BOSTON, April 23.—William C. Matthews, a Negro lawyer, was sworn in today as district attorney and States attorney of Boston. Matthews is a former football player and is the second negro to be appointed to the assistant district attorney within the past half dozen years. William H. Lewis, an old Harvard football man having given a similar appointment by President Roosevelt.

LAWYER NUTTER HONORED.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Atlantic City, N. J., Jan. 10.—Isaac H. Nutter, the only colored member of the county bar, has been appointed by Mayor Bacharach a member of the advisory cabinet of ten prominent citizens. He is a native of Maryland, and was educated at Morgan College, Baltimore, and the Howard University Law School.

HONOR MEN OF NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

Ref. Age - 6-27-12

U. G. Mason, Birmingham, Ala.
 Clarence W. Allen, Mobile, Ala.
 George Newstell, Montgomery, Ala.
 John B. Daughtry, Hartford, Ala.
 James I. Abercrombie, Columbia, Ala.
 Lewis D. Hicks, Autaugaville, Ala.
 Charles W. Moore, Florence, Ala.
 J. E. Bush, Little Rock, Ark.
 S. A. Jones, Little Rock, Ark.
 C. M. Wade, Hot Springs, Ark.
 Joseph E. Lee, Jacksonville, Fla.
 W. A. Watts, Pensacola, Fla.
 W. H. Lucas, Jacksonville, Fla.
 M. Paige, Apalachicola, Fla.
 H. L. Johnson, Atlanta, Ga.
 B. J. Davis, Dawson, Ga.
 Wm. James, Statesboro, Ga.
 S. S. Broadnax, Thomasville, Ga.
 J. C. Styles, Dawson, Ga.
 R. B. Butt, Greenville, Ga.
 Dr. W. F. Penn, Atlanta, Ga.
 R. A. Holland, McDonough, Ga.
 Louis H. Crawford, Dalton, Ga.
 M. B. Morton, Athens, Ga.
 Rev. Chas. T. Walker, Augusta, Ga.
 A. N. Fluker, Argyle, Ga.
 S. S. Mincey, Ailey, Ga.
 J. E. Wood, Danville, Ky.
 Walter L. Cohen, New Orleans, La.
 J. Madison Vance, New Orleans, La.
 F. H. Cook, Lake Providence, La.
 E. W. Sorrell, Louisiana.
 B. V. Baranco, Baton Rouge, La.
 L. K. Atwood, Jackson, Miss.
 J. M. Shumpert, Columbus, Miss.
 E. H. McKissack, Holly Springs, Miss.
 W. W. Phillips, Kosciusko, Miss.
 A. Buckley, Enterprise, Miss.
 E. F. Brennan, Brookhaven, Miss.
 Wesley Creighton, Vicksburg, Miss.
 Thomas L. Grant, Ninety-Six, S. C.
 Aaron P. Prioleau, Eutawville, S. C.
 W. D. Ramsey, Edgefield, S. C.
 W. S. Dixon, Barnwell, S. C.
 R. R. Tolbert, Jr., Abbeville, S. C.
 C. P. T. White, Rock Hill, S. C.
 J. A. Baxter, Georgetown, S. C.
 J. H. Goodwyn, Weston, S. C.
 R. R. Church, Jr., Memphis, Tenn.
 W. H. Love, McKinney, Texas.
 W. M. McDonald, Fort Worth, Texas.
 Rube Freedman, Corsicana, Texas.
 M. M. Rodgers, LaGrange, Texas.
 H. M. Moore, Austin, Texas.
 F. H. Hill, Panhandle, Texas.
 Wm. Calvin Chase, Washington, D. C.

erations, the fifty-eight Negroes who refused to be swerved from their path of duty are looked upon as the heroes of the convention. Papers proclaiming that Negro delegates were at Chicago with their hands out for boodle have been compelled to eat such libelous talk and now admit that for high character and integrity the colored delegates stood out in bold relief and reflected much discredit on many white delegates.

In the convention hall, hotels and on the streets the colored delegates who refused to disgrace themselves, their race and their party were commended for standing pat and heeding their instructions.

Even the delegates voting for the nomination of Taft admitted that they were greatly displeased with the President's Southern policy in the matter of the appointment of Negroes to office, and before voting insisted that the policy of Mr. Taft relative to the appointment of Negroes to office in the South be changed. Important conferences with the National Committeemen from the Southern States and others in control were held, and they agreed to join forces with the Negroes to blot out "Lily Whiteism" and advocate a square deal for colored voters in all sections of the country.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS

Ralph W. Tyler Tells What Mr. Taft Has Done for Colored Voters

NEGRO OFFICE-HOLDERS

Twenty-nine Colored Officials Drawing Salaries Amounting to \$89,400 Yearly

FAVORS NEGRO EDUCATION

Taft's Record Published in answer to Letter Written by a Former Member of 24th Infantry.

1-18-12
 Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 16.—George A. Green of this city, late of the 24th Infantry, U. S. A., recently wrote President Taft, asking what appointments, if any, he had made, what appointees he had retained, and what, if any, was his responsibilities for the discharge of the duties of the 24th Infantry.

In his letter Mr. Green assured the President that he was a strong Taft man, but that he wanted the information he had asked for so that if questioned why he favored the President he would be fortified with facts.

Mr. Green's letter was referred to the President's direction, regular assistant later covered in under the civil service, U. S. district attorney, at \$2,500. Later, making his position permanent.

Upon the resignation of John C. ment.

Dancy, who had been recorder of deeds for eight years previous, H. L. Johnson, of Georgia, was appointed to succeed him, at \$4,000 per annum.

Upon the resignation of W. T. Vernon, as register of the treasury, to return to the educational field, the President appointed J. C. Napier, of Tennessee, to the place, his salary being \$4,000 per annum.

A Temporary Position of Great Honor

Emmett J. Scott, of Tuskegee, was appointed one of the three commissioners to Liberia, to report upon the internal conditions and needs of that black republic. This was a position, though while temporary, of great honor, and requiring men of a very high order of intelligence, and adaptability, and the selection of Mr. Scott evidenced the President's confidence in colored men to fill any position.

The President, upon executive order, appointed James M. Alexander, cashier of the collector of internal revenue at Los Angeles, Cal. This position is under civil service, but the President, who has refrained, more than any previous executive from making appointments to the order, made this appointment, because of the special qualifications Mr. Alexander possessed for the position, and because, as he stated in the order making the appointment, the colored people of California had not adequate representation in the Government service.

At his direction, Capt. W. T. Anderson, chaplain for the 10th Cavalry, was promoted to the rank of major. Chaplain Anderson has since been retired, upon his own request, at a salary of \$2,700 per annum for the remainder of his life.

Among the Recent Appointments.

Charles A. Cottrill, of Ohio, was appointed collector of customs for Honolulu, at a maximum salary of \$4,000 per annum.

Whitefield McKinley was appointed collector of customs for this district, at a maximum salary of \$5,000 per annum. These two positions, together with the position to which Mr. Lewis was appointed, are new positions opened to the race have as nearly equitable representation as possible, promptly had.

The President appointed Dr. Crum, of South Carolina, minister to Liberia, at \$5,000, and William Bundy, of Ohio, secretary of the Legation there; at \$2,000.

Ex-Gov. P. B. S. Pinchback was appointed at the President's direction to a position in the Internal Revenue Service, at New York, at \$10 per day, and later covered in under the civil service, making his position permanent.

W. T. Vernon, of Kansas, was appointed at the President's direction to a position in the Agricultural Department.

W. D. Johnson, of Kentucky, was appointed at the President's direction to a position in the Agricultural Department.

(By Asst. Staff Correspondent.)
 Chicago, Ill., Jan. 15.—William Howard Taft and James Schanlercraft Sherman were again chosen by the National Republican Convention Saturday night to lead the Republican party to another victory at the polls next November after what will go down as the most bitterly fought National Convention ever held in the history of the G. O. P.

Despite the fact that some of the Roosevelt followers were very much disgruntled after the nominations were made, and held a holding convention, and although there is some talk of a third party with Col. Theodore Roosevelt at the head, the regular Republicans feel confident of success and are already preparing to wage one of the hottest campaigns ever held in the history of American politics.

That the majority of Republicans believe more in the success of the Republican party than that of any individual has been shown by announcements made by such strong Roosevelt men as Gov. Hadley of Missouri and Gov. Deneen of Illinois that they intend to support Taft and Sherman.

Negroes in all doubtful States already have become alarmed over the talk of the Democrats at Baltimore of inserting a "white plank" in the Democratic platform urging the disfranchisement of the Negro, and expressions are heard on all sides that it will be much better to elect candidates who are governed by principles antagonistic to disfranchisement and all other radical anti-Negro measures than take a chance electing a Democrat surrounded by such men as Vardaman, Hoke Smith and Senator Newlands, author of the proposed "white plank."

The heroes of the National Republican Convention at Chicago are the fifty-eight Negroes who voted as instructed by their constituents and who refused to betray their trust, despite numerous efforts to buy them. It can be said on good authority that nearly a half million dollars would have been paid these colored delegates had they disobeyed their instructions and flopped to the other side.

To thousands throughout the country, irrespective of race or politics, and who are not carried away by such blind partisanship as to argue that it would have been just and honorable to have sold out or flopped for monetary consid-

Some Officials Retained.

"Among the colored officials in the service at the time of his inauguration, President Taft has retained R. H. Terrell, judge of the Municipal Court in Washington, D. C., at \$2,500; James A. Cobb, special assistant district attorney for this city, at \$2,000; Ralph W. Tyler, of Ohio, auditor for the Navy, at \$4,000; Cyrus Field Adams, of Chicago, assistant register of the Treasury, at \$2,500; Charles W. Anderson, internal revenue collector at New York, at \$4,500 per annum; Nathan Alexander, register of the Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., at \$1,500; Robert Smalls, collector of customs at Beaufort, S. C., at \$1,200; Joseph E. Lee, internal revenue collector at Jacksonville, Fla., at \$4,500; Dr. Henry W. Furniss, minister to Haiti, at \$10,000 per annum. Also the eight colored men who are in the Consular Service have been retained by the President.

"The above enumerated positions represent an aggregate of twenty-nine Negro officials appointed or retained by President Taft, whose salaries total \$89,100 per annum.

Taft's Connection with Soldier Case.

"As to President Taft's connection with the dismissal of the soldiers, the country is perfectly familiar with the fact that he, as secretary of war, held up the former President's order, directing the dismissal, in an effort to have it modified. It is hardly necessary to go into any details to prove that President Taft was in no wise responsible for the dismissal of the troops. Only such Negroes who will not be convinced, or who hold to the opinion that he was responsible for their discharge because of their sinister desire to keep open a wound upon which they hope to realize cash given by the enemy, will hold President Taft in any way responsible for the dismissal of the Brownsville soldiers.

"In addition to all of the above I would also call attention to the interest he has manifested for equal educational opportunities for the race everywhere, and which bespeaks his deep and helpful interest in us as a race. The man who strives to do the greatest good for the greatest number, is the man who is the best and truest friend, and such a friend President Taft has shown himself to be. You do yourself credit by being a Taft man 'first, last and all the time,' as you say you are, and the above irrefutable statement of facts constitutes a strong argument to continue as a well wisher of President Taft."

ALL EYES ON CHICAGO

THE CONVENTION WILL GO DOWN IN HISTORY AS GREATEST EVER

The End of the Era
FIFTY-FOUR NEGRO DELEGATES THERE
6/22/12

Hon. Chas. Banks in Returning Expense

Money, Causes a Stir—The Reception

to Delegates by the Eighth Regiment

a Brilliant Affair—Current News.

(By Cary B. Lewis.)

Special Staff Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 18.—State street is ablaze with flags and signs of welcome to the delegates to the Republican national convention. It is conceded by the best minds of this country that the convention will go down in history as the greatest ever held in the United States. The final cloudburst of delegations from the East, West, North and South came in Monday evening. They came vying with each other in the effort to make the most spectacular entry.

Those for Roosevelt were driven to the Roosevelt headquarters, at 3522 State street, where they were given a royal welcome by Geo. W. Ellis, president of the Roosevelt National Colored headquarters; Cary B. Lewis, secretary; Col. John R. Marshall, chairman of the executive committee; and Oscar Delbert, W. D. Neighbors, Edward D. Green, Oscar Delbert, Major E. R. Jackson and Dr. J. S. Miller.

The Taft delegates were received at the Keystone by Hon. E. H. Wright, Rev. J. E. Fisher, Tom Allen, Rev. A. J. Carey, Gordon Jackson and others. At the Taft headquarters at the Congress, James T. Browning is representing the national wing of the headquarters and is in charge.

Negro Delegates.

The Chicago Examiner gives sixty-six Negroes to have a vote in the national Republican convention, but here are the names of the following delegates:

South Carolina—Dr. J. R. Levy, Florence; W. T. Andrews, Sumter; Thos. L. Grant, Charles; Aaron L. Proffitt, Eutawville; W. S. Dixon, Barnwell; Frank J. Oving, Spartamburg; C. P. T. White, Rockhill; J. E. Wilson, Florence; J. A. Baxter, Georgetown; J. H. Goodwin, Nester; Thos. Brier, Greenville.

Tennessee—R. R. Church, Jr., Memphis.

Texas—Mc. Donald, Dallas.

Louisiana—Walter Kohen, New Orleans; J. Madison Vance, New Orleans; B. V. Baranco, Baton Rouge; F. H. Cook, Lake Providence; E. W. Sorrell, Plaquemine.

Mississippi—Charles Banks, Mound Bayou; L. K. Jones, Jackson; E. R. Jones, Jackson; J. M. Shumbert, Columbus; E. H. McKissack, Holly Springs; W. W. Phillips, Kosciusko; A. Buckley, Enterprise; W. P. Locker, Biloxi; Wesley Crayton, Vicksburg; P. E. Howard, Jackson; D. W. Gary, Mayersville.

Alabama—Dr. U. G. Mason, Birmingham; Clarence W. Allen, Mobile; Geo. Newstell, Montgomery.

Arkansas—J. E. Bush, Little Rock; C. M. Wade, Hot Springs; Scipio Jones, Little Rock; Fern Havis, Pine Bluff; E. C. Morris, Helena; S. A. Moseley, Pine Bluff.

Florida—Jos. Lee, Jacksonville; W. A. Watts, Pensacola; M. Paige, Apalachicola.

Georgia—H. L. Johnson, Atlanta; B. J. Davis, Dawson; Wm. James, Statesboro; J. W. Mozley, Thomasville; S. B. Bradnox, Thomasville; J. C. Styles, Dawson; R. B. Butt, Greenville; W. F. Penn, Atlanta; R. A. Holland, McDonough; Chas. T. Walker, Augusta; S. S. Muncey, Ailey; A. W. Gluker, Arroyo; M. B. Morton, Athens.

Kentucky—J. E. Wood, Danville.

These are the delegates that will hold the balance of power in the Republican national convention. This is conceded by the most eminent writers now covering the convention. The Roosevelt headquarters have done their best in making appeals to have them cast a vote for "Teddy," while the Taftites have

left no stones unturned to hold many of them in line for the President. A number of the colored Taft delegates were sent to hotels downtown and there remained until the call of the convention.

Banks Return Money.

Hon. Charles Banks, of Mound Bayou, Miss., created quite a stir in the Taft quarters by returning the expense money to the Taft people which clearly indicated that the Mississippi delegation would go to Roosevelt. Charges and counter-charges have been made by both sides. Senator Dixon claims that Roosevelt will be the nominee, while Senator McKinley claims Taft will be the standard bearer. The truth of the matter is that it will not be known until the ballot is cast. From the sentiment of the people, it looks like Teddy, and if he is not nominated by the present convention, it looks now as though he will run independent. By the time the readers of The Freeman will receive their papers, it will be positively known.

Roosevelt Speaks.

Col. Roosevelt is here and delivered a speech at the Auditorium on Monday night. His sermon was "Thou Shalt Not Steal." He spoke to 5,000 people. He denounced the action of the national committee, and said that the people now wanted him and that he was in the fight to win.

After the speaking at the Auditorium, he was driven to Bethel A. M. E. church, where there was speaking by Rev. Reverdy Ransom, of New York City, and Hon. Nelson Crews, of Kansas City, Mo. He was escorted by Col. John R. Marshall.

Address Bethel Audience.

He spoke to a crowd of 1,000 people. Thirtieth street was lined with people eager to see the former President. He was introduced by Adelbert Roberts, whose speech was cheered with as much enthusiasm as that of the colonel. He told of Mr. Roosevelt's stand taken toward the race and how he had at all times stood for "fair play" toward all men.

The address of Mr. Roosevelt did not deal in politics. It was a sermon, an admonition, and he confined himself to the higher phases of the race problem. He said that the colored man must follow the straighter and narrower path than the white man, for the reason that he is judged as a race and not as an individual. This, he said, should not be. He told of his dedication of a book to soldiers of the Spanish-American war, and that he included the Ninth and Tenth cavalry and the Twenty-fourth infantry. He also paid a tribute to Col. John R. Marshall and the Eighth regiment, stating that "our" regiment was to his right when San Juan Hill was taken.

Rev. Ransom delivered an eloquent address and his peroration was a masterpiece.

Visitors Banquet.

Hon. Nelson delivered a magnificent address and was pronounced as one of the best orators of the race. He came especially to speak. A banquet was given the two distinguished guests in the lower auditorium of the church. Lawyer George W. Ellis was toastmaster, and Dr. E. S. Miller, Cary B. Lewis and Nelson Crews toasted the guests of the evening, and these addresses were happily responded to by the Rev. Ransom.

Taft Meeting.

The Taft people have been working night and day for their candidate. Although the sentiment has been in favor of Col. Roosevelt, meetings have been held in the interest of the President. Meetings have been held at Oliver Baptist church, of which the Rev. Fisher is pastor, and at Institutional A. M. E. church, of which the Rev. A. J. Carey is pastor. James T. Browning acting as the central agent and next to the McKinley throne.

On Monday night, a Taft meeting was held at Institutional church. Governor John A. Moad, of Vermont, candidate for Vice President, delivered an address. He

said "Do not split your forces, but stand together. I don't say that the President has made mistakes, but I do say that he has done the best he could, and such a man is a pretty safe man to shoulder the responsibilities of this government." Senator Bradley, of Kentucky, was ill and was not present to speak. Hon. J. C. Napier, register of the United States Treasury, declared that Mr. Taft deserved the vote of the colored people. "He is in favor of the education of the race just as other people," said Mr. Napier. The other speakers were Hon. J. H. Ballard, Washington, D. C.; H. L. Johnson, Washington, D. C.; C. W. Anderson, New York; J. Madison Vance, New Orleans; Dr. D. C. Walker, Georgia; S. S. Broadnax, Thomasville, Ga.; Revs. A. J. Carey and E. J. Fisher, of this city.

Coliseum Battle Scene.

Tuesday of this week, the headquarters of both Taft and Roosevelt were deserted, and all wended their way to the Coliseum, the scene of battle. Most of the Taft adherents will gain admission, while the Roosevelt people will have to wait until the convention is settled and in working order before they can secure seats, as cards of admission are in the hands of the Taftites.

Tuesday night, the city was wild over the reception of the delegates by the Eighth regiment, Illinois National Guard, at the Seventh regiment armory. As we go to mail, thousands are wending their way in autos, taxis and street cars, to the armory. The largest crowd in the history of the regiment is expected to be present.

APPOINTED ON SCHOOL BOARD

New Negro and Jew Members Make Trouble at Atlanta

The City

LAST ACT OF MAYOR

July 25-12
Before Quitting Office Mayor

Bachrach Names James T. Bourne and Sidney Rosenbaum

BIG FIGHT IS IMMINENT

Old Members Claim Appointments Were Illegally Made—Bourne and Rosenbaum in Warlike Mood.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 24.—They are having a hot old time in this town, and by that it is not meant that the sun is the guilty party. What is causing the tabasco situation is that before quitting as Mayor of Atlantic City last week the Hon. Harry Bachrach appointed as members of the Board of Education James T. Bourne, colored, and Sidney Rosenbaum, a Jew.

In appointing the two members on the board it seems that Mayor Bachrach did not make himself a hero in

the eyes of the majority of other board members; instead he is looked upon as a villain of somber hue, and an effort is being made to undo the last official act of Mayor Bachrach. Threats of legal proceedings are being made by those who do not look upon the appointment of Messrs. Bourne and Rosenbaum, the two newcomers should have been put on the board several months prior to the expiration of his term as Mayor. Bourne and Rosenbaum claim that they were legally appointed and are on the board to stay. They promise to give their opponents a red-hot fight if any attempt is made to remove them.

James T. Bourne is a druggist and is well known in Atlantic City where he is qualified to serve as a member of the Atlantic City Board of Education, and the colored citizens are backing him in his fight against removal.

The colored voters of this famous summer resort are making themselves quite a factor in politics, and are demanding recognition. At the elections held several days ago, which was a milestone in the history of the city, the colored vote was counted and counted for the first time.

REWARDED FOR BRAVERY

Police Officer George L. Miller, Colored, of Asbury Park, Given Purse by Citizens for Capturing Slayer of White Partner.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Jan. 2.—Police Officer George L. Miller, colored, is the hero of the hour in Asbury Park and has been given a purse by the citizens for bravery. He is acclaimed the bravest police officer on the local police force. The colored policeman is being praised for capturing the slayer of his white partner—Police Officer Charles F. Lippincott—although a revolver was aimed at his head.

After Charles Clayton, a huckster, had shot and killed Police Officer Lippincott he turned his revolver on Police Officer Miller, but the hammer of the gun struck an exploded shell. Miller then turned in on his partner's murderer and after a struggle overpowered and arrested him.

One of the first to reward Police Officer Miller for his bravery was Founder J. A. Bradley, who was active at the last municipal election in defeating the colored candidate for City Council, charging that property in the Springwood avenue district had depreciated in value since the candidacy of the colored man. Since Police Officer Miller's display of heroism Bradley has had the colored officer's life insured.

Banks Gets Back at 'Em

the advocate

CHARLES BANKS
DELEGATE GIVES HIS VERSION
OF THE BREAK BETWEEN HIM
AND TAFT.

Attempt to Discredit

From With his Delegation and the
Race is Resented by Mound Bayou
Man, Who tells a Startling Story of
the Methods Pursued by Republi-
cans in the South.

Chicago, Ill., June 22—What is
expected to be the last word in the
controversy arising over the return
of \$800.00 to the Taft forces by
Charles Banks, of Mound Bayou,
who cast his lot with Roosevelt;
was said by him in a circular here
yesterday.

In the early days of the Repub-
lican National convention, Mr.
Banks created a sensation by pub-
licly announcing that he had re-
turned to the Taft managers \$800.
given him to defray the railroad
and other expenses of members of
the delegation from his state. To
minimize as much as possible the
effect this statement might have
on the other delegations and the
public at large, the assertion was
made that Banks had retained
\$200.00 of the \$1,000.00 which had
been entrusted to him at his own
request.

In answer to this charge Mr.
Banks says:

When I addressed the letter to
Director McKinley a few days ago
I intended to have no more to say
in a public way touching the mat-
ter during the Convention. While
I have known that at their head-
quarters they have been trying to
discredit me with every Negro who
visited them, I find now their hand
in the open.

First, I reaffirm the statements speaking of bribery he has stated pointed again but would try to get today, having defeated at his in-
made in my letter of last week, that Mr. Moseley, the National him a place in Washington, and stigation men who are creditable
They claim they have some data Committee man from Mississippi, against all of this I protested all at home and would acquit them-
they could publish which would has promised to allow his to name the time, but of no avail. selves with credit here. This man
reflect much discredit upon me. I certain postmasters immediately. It is given out now at the Me- whom the President sees proper to
call upon them to publish it, and after the convention is over. This Kinley headquarters that the Pres- have control things in Mississippi
insist they vouch for the truthfulness most likely is true because Mr. ident signed the new Federal Court stands for stifling the Republican
ness of the same. Moseley will make such promises. Bill in Mississippi at my sugges- party itself in Mississippi and can-
He has made similar promises to tion. Perhaps this is true, but I not by his methods have a real par-
every colored man on the delega- want to add the following for what ty respected by the whites or the
tion. it is worth: I did not know the bill blacks. He has an office holding

As to the matter of their trust-
ing me with a few hundred dollars
I again assert that it was their
proposition. They say I had the
money several weeks; that is un-
true. It was not over fifteen or
twenty days before the convention.
The impression they aim to create
is obvious.

In support of myself I desire to
refer them to the following firms
at Memphis, Tenn., each of whom
have carried a debit against me,
based mainly on my word, during
the past twelve months ranging
from Ten to Forty Thousand Dol-
lars: Messrs. Stewart Gwynn Co.,
Messrs. W. A. Gage & Co., Messrs.
George T. Webb & Co. I also refer
them to anyone else, also the Gov-
ernor of the State of Mississippi,
with whom I am personally ac-
quainted and with whom I have
had dealings, and my own attorney,
one of the leading attorneys in
my county.

Now as to the bribery publica-
tions, back of which is the Taft
management, I would state that
the man Shumpert, who is a
preacher, stated to a man here as
a delegate, who is in my employ in
Mississippi as an attorney, and
who holds a mortgage against
Shumpert's home now long past
due, that he desired sufficient help
to pay same, and when he called to
see me I promised to do what I
could to help him. I have helped
him before these days, and when
he tries to create false impressions
he knows better than anyone else
that he does less than a man, say-
ing nothing of being a minister of
the gospel.

As to the man Buckley, whose
affidavit they publish, he repre-
sents nothing and could not be
here now by the free and untram-
melled expressed desire of the Re-
publican of this district. And

Now, for my complaint against
the Taft administration: First, I
Moseley and asking me to join in all of his relatives, from the post-
have never been satisfied with the a telegram to defeat the bill and master at Jackson down.

statement made in his inaugural ultimately establish the court at I have told the President in the
address touching Negro appoint- Grenada. To this I objected, and White House of these conditions.
ments in the south. This he knows, the next day under our agreement and our objections. He knows
When he came into office we had to stand by him for National Com- about them, and yet Moseley is con-
four Negroes holding presidential mittee man, he agreed to wire the tinued the absolute boss, before
post offices. Today we have none, President to approve the bill. A whose scepter I refuse to bow, and
save in the exclusively Negro town, certain Democrat high in author- when I reached Chicago last week
Mound Bayou, and there is no one ity called to see him a few hours I found those in authority system-
else there to fill it. I have not too after my conversation with him, atically at work attempting to dis-
much confidence in his promises re- and he told him that for his sake he credit me lest I might give Mose-
garding my people, for it is for would recommend the approval of ley trouble as National Committee-
them that I am battling. I should the bill. Moseley received a tele- man.

not even be a Republican, were it gram that the matter had been ap- My work for and among the
not that it is a party standing for proved, so did I. At other times Negroes of Mississippi does not de-
justice to all, regardless of race, when we were not so near conven- pend upon the certificate of Mr.
color or previous condition. tion time I have not been able to Moseley, not even upon that of the

Mr. Taft promised in my pres- secure Mr. Moseley's endorsement President himself. What I have
ence to retain Walter Cohen in his for a single postmaster in my coun- lone with the limited resources at
place at New Orleans. Cohen, who ty, where the ratio of Negro popu- Mound Bayou, and in the state, I
is a delegate to this convention and lation to the whites is five to one, submit to the unbiased opinion of
a Taft supporter, will tell you the even in small villages of three hun- all.

During the recent campaign for man of color in Mississippi, who they are simply showing what they
Senator in Mississippi a certain shows any manliness and indepen- would do to any of my people who
prominent Democrat high in the dence in politics, and has never are independent in thought and ac-
councils of his party announced, headed a delegation to a Repub- tion. They know of my efforts to
from Washington that the Presi- lican National Convention that was induce philanthropists and capital-
dent would soon remove the remain- not selected, I will not say elected, ists to place money in Mound Ba-
ing Negro postmasters in south by a convention composed in the you, and if our immediate cash is
Mississippi. I wrote the President main by officeholders, janitors, pro- low it is due to the fact that we are
protesting against it, also to some fessional jurors of his selection, using nearly a quarter of a million
of his advisers, and was told that Democratic policemen are stationed dollars to hold intact the Mound
they would not be removed, but at the door, and some on the con- Bayou plan, that we are backing
they were removed, and in all cases vention floor. No man could enter these Negroes in their efforts in the
had the support of black and white without having a ticket upon which town and on their farms in the
reputable citizens in their commu- Moseley's name was printed. Re- country, besides the cotton seed oil
nity. publican conventions in Mississippi mill, costing nearly ninety thous-
are a farce, and every one there and dollars, and being the only one
knows it. Moseley may as well tell owned by Negroes in the world.

In the case of Thomas I. Keys
at Ocean Springs, who held the
office under Harrison, McKinley
and Roosevelt, the President's ref-
eree in Mississippi, L. B. Moseley
summoned him to Jackson and ad-
vised him that on account of being
a Negro he could not have him ap-

help up are understood, but we in-
vite the fullest investigation.
Four years ago I was the origin-
al Taft man in Mississippi. On
visiting the manager in Ohio at

help up are understood, but we in-
vite the fullest investigation.
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12-12-12

**NEGRO FIRE COMPANY
CAUSES RED HOT FIGHT**

**Colored Citizens Are At War
With New Democratic
Administration**

RESIST ORDER TO DISBAND

Following the action of the City Council, a committee of local citizens met and organized to right the order, and secured the services of Attorney T. A. Spraggins of Jersey City. No difficulty has been experienced in raising funds to

Organize Wilson Colored Democratic
New York, Sept. 28, 1944
There was a large and enthusiastic
meeting of the Colored Democrats held
at the headquarters of the Colored
Democracy of Kings County at No. 2
Fleet street, Brooklyn, Wednesday eve

Mr. Pegg is a man of great energy, and that he has made good money is judged from the fact that he has held the position for several years without the slightest interruption. Mr. Pegg owns a beautiful home, and is perfectly at ease with his estimable wife and five, bright happy children. He and his brother also have a claim consisting of 600 acres, which will make them independent in a short time. Mr. Pegg is a leader among his people, and will get up out of his bed to defend them in their emergency.

12-12-12 RESIST ORDER TO DISBAND

Colored Citizens Are At War With New Democratic Administration

RESIST ORDER TO DISBAND